# FOR FLOOD RELIEF.

BATE RESOLUTION MAKES APPEAL TO CONGRESS UNNECESSARY.

"EPIDEMIC FUND" AVAILABLE.

It May Be Applied to Purchase of Supplies for the Distressed People-Flood Situation, Generally Speaking, Improved.

WASHINGTON, April 6-Late this afternoon President McKinley and Secre tary Alger had a conference about the proposed message to Congress, recomnending Federal relief for the flood sufferers in the Southwest. They examined and discussed the Bate resolution, which passed the Senate yesterday, making available the "epidemic fund" for the purchase of supplies to succor the distressed people, and finally came to the practical agreement that this resolution removed the necessity for an appeal from the President to Congress, asking that an appropriation for the sufferers be made, and while it was not definitely stated that the proposed message should not be sent, it is extremely improbable that the President will communicate with the legislative branch on the subject,

President McKinley and Secretary Alger examined maps of the flooded sec tion, and the telegrams representing the situation there. They discussed the subject thoroughly, and parted with the understanding stated.

The President will not leave Washington on his outing until the Bate resolution, or some other relief measure, has

FLOOD SITUATION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 6.—Contrary to the predictions of the local Weather Bu-reau and old-river men, the Mississippi river remained stationary during last night, but began to rise slowly this morning, the gauge now marking 2s feet. Reports received from points north as far as Keokuk state that the river is rising at the rate of four inches every twenty four hours. The Des Moines and Missour rivers are reported rising rapidly, and these floods, together with the water in the Illinois river, will cause the lower river to gain at least two feet within the next forty-eight hours. The weather is clear and warm in Missouri and Arkansas to-day. So far this morning, reports from points on the lower river show the situation to be practically unchanged. ANXIETY AT NATCHEZ.

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 6,-A special telegram to the Scripps-McRae Press Association states that the river is falling at Helena, Ark., and at Greenville, Miss. The relief commission at Natchez, Miss., has issued a warning of the worst overflow in the history of this country, and entreating every man and boy to suspend all business and begin work on the levees. The river continues to rise at that point. At St. Joseph, Mo., great anxiety alls on account of the flood outloo the Missouri river. The river is severa feet higher than ever known before, and

the indications favor an increase of two At Keokuk, Iowa, the river is station-, but it is expected to rise again on the flood from St. Paul reaches

At Louisiana, Mo., and Alton, Iil., the river has fallen about ten inches in the last twenty-four hours.

SITUATION AT ST. PAUL. ST. PAUL, MINN., April 6.-The Mishas remained stationary at eighteen feet for several hours, and the Wea will not go much higher. The Lafayette School is surrounded on all sides by water, and was closed yesterday. Engineer Rundlett has built a boom in the river, to protect an endangered pier of the Wabash-street bridge. Engineer Copeland has closed the Tenth-avenue bridge in Mitneapolis, because of a publication of the Rundlett has built as closed the truth-avenue bridge in Mitneapolis, because of a publication of the right is taken away to proceed the right is taken away to proceed its rights by force, which is war, then the slavery of the American people is an accomplished fact.

But it is said that the world has grown as much better that there is no longer that the situation has distinctly improved during the past twenty-four hours. The Green Independence-bridge in Mitneapolis, because of a processity for war. And yet it is true any necessity for war. And yet it is true any necessity for war. And yet it is true bay, which it was fearer the national so-clettes would celebrate with hostilities on clearly and the street of the American people is an accomplished fact.

But it is said that the world has grown as much better that there is no longer that the situation has distinctly improved during the past twenty-form host in the attitude of Greece or Turkey, or the Powers generally, the impression provails that if from labor the right is taken away to proceed the attention of the attitude of Greece or Turkey, or the Powers generally, the impression provails that the world has grown as much better that there is no longer than the structure of the attitude of Greece or Turkey, or the Powers generally. Bureau officials are hopeful that it bridge in Minneapolis, because of a fear that it will be wrecked. The bridge \$160,000, is 65 feet above the water, world. and 1.143 feet long.

At St. Paul, Staples & King's ice-house collapsed yesterday. Gautie's ice-house in twelve feet of water, and the ice contained has floated away. Four

AT WINONA. At Winona all the saw-mills, except that of the Winona Lumber Company, have had to shut down, and a foot and half more of water will make the latter Youmans Brothers & Hodgins have a large crowd of men at work moving lumber from the lowlands to a place of safety. Merchants in Second place of safety. Merchants in Second street are moving goods out of their cel-lars and residents on the lowlands on Fourth street are leaving their s. The Diamond Joe dock is under The second levee wall is now covered, and a foot more rise will badly wash the levee park, constructed at con-

tiderable expense last year.

The bridge over the Wisconsin sough on the road to the high wagon-bridge. has gone out, cutting off travel with Wisconsin. Both the passenger bridges between Fargo and Moosehead are closed, and the water is two feet high in Front street and Northern avenue, and four blocks of paving are headed toward Winoms are being put in to pre nipeg. Booms are being put in vent further damage. The Cheyenne river, west of Fargo, has

begun to rise, and is flowing across the prairie and flooding the entire west side of the town. Many families will be compelled to move, unless the water falls quickly. Nearly every basement in Fargo is flooded, including the pressrooms of all the papers.

FLOOD IN MISSOURI.

MANDAN, N. D., April 6.-The ice in of six feet per hour. It is probable that the lower part of this city will be inundated. The Northern Pacific railboat warehouse at the landing here is affoat. It is tied to the banks by cables, OUTLOOK ENCOURAGING. .

NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 6.-The river in front of this place is at a stand, and the outlook locally is very encouraging. A tremendous volume of couraging. A tremendous volume of water is being deflected down the Atchafalaya, and this, of course, relieves the strain on the Mississippi, south of Red river landing. A very severe rainstorm prevailed here late this evening and a heavy wind is reported to have occurred to the relative of Raceland, on the curred in the vicinity of Raceland, on the Southern Pacific road. No particu-lars have been received.

SITUATION IMPROVED. NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 6.-A special to the Daily States, dated Helena, Ark., April 6th, says: The river de-clined eight inches last night, making two feet from the highest mark reached wo feet from the figurest mark reaching his year, but still a foot and a half bove the highest flood-mark of pre-tous years. The number of refugees increasing every hour, as beleaguered families from points remote from the river arrive. The danger is not over,

the situation is improved. Several expeditions were sent out of here to-day to rescue negroes on back nere to-day to rescue negroes on back plantations, who are cooped up in gin-houses and barns. The rescue steamers Titian, Itasco, and Vidalia, with their barges, are patrolling the river-front for thirty miles, giving out tents, providing skiffs, and in some instances feeding overflowed farmers.

BREAKS WIDENING. The breaks at Williamson's and Hub-bard's plantations are increasing in width, the former now being 800 feet wide and the latter a thousand feet. The overflow on Old Town ridge, which

before. Engineers calculate that before. Engineers calculate that the crevasses in the Arkansas levees, from Helena to Laconia, thirteen in number, are carrying off a third as much water as is conveyed in the channel of the

The city is taking care to-day of 1,500 The city is taking care to-day of 1,500 homeless negroes, camped in tents on the hillsides. Radirond trains on all sides stop outside of the city three miles, mails, express, and passengers being transferred by boat. One road only—the Arkansas Midland—is able to reach the city. each the city.

The weather is excellent, which fact is n favor of the refugees, many of whom re scantily clad. No more breaks are expected or feared.

CONDITION OF LEVEES FAIR. NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 6.—A special to the Daily States, dated Natchez, Miss., April 6th, says: The river has been statiomary at this point since 4 o'clock last evening, the gauge reading now 47.15. The condition of the reading now 47.15. The condition of the levees in this section is fair, considering the excessive rainfalls of the past few days, and there are large forces engaged upon the levees all along the line from Tensas down to the lower end of Concordia parish. The strain upon them has not yet come, however, and its approach the transfer of the past intensely. s being watched with the most intensely anxlous interest.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY. Views of One Who Takes the Sennte's Side.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: In the Island of Martinique there grows a heautiful yellow flower, which is peculiarly attractive. It often conceals within its folds a small but exceedingly venomous snake of the same color. The unsuspecting stranger reaches to pluck the tempting rose; the fang of the snake strikes deep in his flesh, and, writhing in

agony, his life is often the forfeit.

This description is applicable to the arbitration treaty so temptingly spread out before us by the people of England and of Europe. Apparently, it appears fair and reasonable, but there is concealed beneath its surface polson of the most venomous character, it captivates dreamvenomous character, it capitales are ers, visionaries, and college professors; they praise it to the skies. School-masters like William L. Wilson, who have donned the political garb, look upon it as the essence of human wisdom. The nate of the United States of America has covered itself with immortal honor by completely emasculating it. It would by completely emasculating it. It would have tied our hands forever, and was a cunning scheme of Europeans to thwart American progress. The basis of it was envy of American civilization. Europe stands aghast at the giant strides of prosperity made by our people. They know we can, if necessary, equip and put in the field an army of more than 10,000,000 of soldiers, and still leave 65,000,000 of people at home. They know that the saits of our vessels whiten every sea. They see of soldiers, and still leave 60.000,000 of peo-ple at home. They know that the sails of our vessels whiten every sea. They see that the great Nicaraugan canal will soon be built; the Islands of Hawaii annexed, and that Cuba, the gem of the Antilles, is bound to become a part of this great Commonwealth. Something must be done to check this mighty force. The arbitra-tion treaty will accomplish the purtion treaty will accomplish the manacles are placed supon our hands and a millstone is placed about our necks and a millistone is placed about our necks. The nineteenth century has not produced a more dangerous scheme. It was and is a cunningly devised effort to arrest the progress of human liberty under the specious guise of Christianity and good feeling. If it could be accomplished, farewell to bimetallism, farewell to the rights of the laborer, the mechanic, and the landholder. well to bimetalism, rarewall, and the landholder. Amsterdam and Berlin, Vienna, Paris, London, and the city of New York will dominate the world.

To the student of political economy who has watched the progress of events and noted the tremendous advancement of chemical and mechanical science in thirty years. thirty years; to one who has watched these mighty powers and seen them grasped by corporate capital, and used to the detriment of labor, it is apparent that If from labor the right is taken away

rathlessly shughtered than, pernaps, in any year before in the history of the world. The blood of the slaughtered Christians of Armenia, if it could be put in a poel, would make a lake that would float the yacht of Lord Salisbury on its bosom. Look at that grand old man, William E. Gladstone! His words on behundred persons in the vicinity of the Washington-avenue bridge, Minneapolis, have been forced to leave their homes.

William E. Gladstone! His words on behalf of the Armenian Christians are ringing around the world. They are stirring the thornless rose in Heaven's arbor. and, perhaps, shaking the drapery of Heaven itself. All hall thou noble Chris-tion parriot! You have stirred a noble enthusiasm in the American people, which will find vent in glorious actions.

Obscure and humble as I am, I have caught the noble inspiration of his lan-guage, and I raise my feeble voice on behalf of the suffering Christians of Ar-Beside the bloody work la in Armenia, the loathsome massacre of St. Bartholomew pales into insignificance. And yet the millennium has come, and is time for an arbitration treaty which will prevent war! Behold, another spectacle! Greece, the land of Demosthenes nd Eschines, of Socrates, Aristides, and Themistocles; the land which was th cradle of human liberty and classic liera-ture, whose Parthenon still stands to inture, whose ratheren still status to in-spire the dreams of architectural genius, is raising her hand to rid herself of the "unspeakable Turk," and what is the action of the allied European nations? Are they assisting this noble little kingiom in her efforts to protect her Christian subjects? Yes, they are assisting her by the bonfires of bursting shells, desolating her cities, and slaughtering her people. This is their answer to their appeal for help in their noble struggle.

And yet the time has come when the world is ripe for an arbitration treaty! Behold, still another spectacle! Cuba, the gem of the Antilles-Cuba, the fairest land, perhaps, of all this earth-has been for more than a year the scene of the most fiendish acts of cruelty and bloodthe Missouri river has gorged below here, the water is now rising at the rate and the water is now rising at the rate of six feet per hour. It is probable of six feet per hour are for this city will be your life-blood, it may be, spurted upon the assassins who applied shed that well-nigh stagger belief. Reckhands of the assassins who app way tracks between this city and Bis-marck are under water. The great steam-not spilled in vain. And yet the world is ripe for an arbitration, treaty! The and intrepid Fitzhugh Lee by the inhuman atrocities of the Spanish Government and the cowardly attitude of the Grover Cleveland administration raised his warning voice on behalf of huliberty and human rights. American people caught the echo and shouted back to him their overwhelming

approval of his action.

Well done, Fitz Lee! By this act alone you have carved your name high up on the roll of fame and added another laurel wood. the roll of fame and added another laurel to those you had already so worthily won in the storm and conflict of battle.

The grand and noble declaration of principles, by the Democratic party at Chicago has given our noble old party a new lease of life. It will never do to stifle it by an arbitration treaty. The principles of that platform are eternal and immutable. They have buoyed up the entire English-speaking people with hope, and the first rays of the morning sun which will greet the opening of the twentieth century will see the results, for by that time the benefits of free silver and bimetallism will be restored to a

ver and bimetallism will be restored to a ver and bimeran.
long-suffering people.

CAMM PATTESON.

CAMM PATTESON.

Value Co., Va Sunnyside Place, Buckingham Co., Va.

Telegraphic Briefs.

London.—The British steamer Grantor, Captain Burnside, from Penarth, has been wrecked off Boa Vista, Portugal. Three of the ship's company were

London.-A dispatch from Santiago de Chile says that President Errazuriz has declined to accept the resignations of the Ministry, which were tendered in consequence of a disagreement between the Minister of the Interior and the b provided with a private levee, is President, owing to an appointment deeper by two feet than ever known which was not agreeable to the latter.

THE GREEK CRISIS.

CELEBRATION OF INDEPENDENCE-DAY UNEXPECTEDLY ORDERLY.

SUGGESTIONS TO KING GEORGE. Slips of Paper Inscribed "Hurrah for War" Thrown Into His Majesty's Carriage - Gracco-Turkish Situation Improved

ATHENS, April 6 .- To-day was the seventy-sixth anniversary of the opening of the war for Grecian independence, and it was feared that with the war feeling that is at present pervading all classes of society, the day might result in demonstrations that would prove extremely embarrassing to the government. Dispatches received from all parts of the kingdom show that the day was celebrated with far more enthusiasm than usual, but that the people were entirely orderly. One important fact that tended to a quest celebration was that a very large proportion of the male population is under arms on the frontier of Thessaly. Much relief is felt in government circles that the day passed without any attempt being made to force the hand of the King and his advisers. There is, however, an undercurrent of feeling against the government for its alleged dilatoriness in dealing effectively with the situation, and, though it was not materially felt to-day, there is no telling when it may burst forth and carry all before it.

In Athens itself, Independence-Day was celebrated with the greatest enthusiasm. All business was suspended in order that all might participate in the demonstration of patriotism. The programme of the day's festivities included a Te Deum at the Cathedral in the morning. This re-ligious service was attended by King George and Queen Olga, the Ministers of State, and the foreign diplomats. The service was very impressive, being mark-ed with more than usual solemnity, all present feeling that Divine aid was ined needed to carry Greece through the

troublous days now confronting her The route from the Palace to the Ca-thedral was lined by the enthusiastic thedral was lined by the enthusiastic populace, who were eager to salute the King and Queen, and to give expression to their sympathy with their Majesties. As the King and Queen drove along in an open carriage, they were constantly cheered by the crowds. Some of the more ardent advocates of war had caused to be printed a large number of papers bearing the inscription, "Hurrah for war." These were scattered broadcast throughout the city, with the evident in-tention of further inflaming the popular passion, and many of them were thrown spectators into the King's carriage.

After the Cathedrai service the day was given over to general holiday-making. The people all gave free expression to their feeling of patriotism, but the day was marked by an utter absence of disorder.

CELEBRATION IN NEW YORK. NEW YORK, April 6.—Every patriotic Greek in New York to-day is celebrating twofold festival. Besides being the a twofold festive. Besides being the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, the day is the anniversary of the Greek de-ciaration of independence at the begin-ning of the rebellion against the rule of Turks in 1821. Services were held in the Greek church, on west Fifty-third street, in honor of the occasion. Holy communion was administered to the congregation. Then followed addresses. The American flag hung beside the Greek banner both within and outside the church. SITUATION IMPROVED.

LONDON, April 6 .- Although there have been no important changes in the attitude of Greece or Turkey, or the Powers generally, the impression prevails throughout Europe that the situation has the frontier of Thessaly, which would probably have precipitated a war with urkey, has passed off most uneventfully The populace at Athens and other points in Greece, according to dispatches re-ceived here, indulged in warlike demonstrations, but that has become a daily commonplace. It is now generally be-lieved, even in St. Petersburg, that Greece is by no means determined upon war. This accounts in part for the less severe attitude that the Powers have at the last moment assumed towards King George, There is no longer any doubt France is supporting Lord Salisbury, the British Prime Minister, in favor of a milder policy, and Russia, therefore, is to fasist upon severe measures against Greece. It is too early yet to say whether the Powers will now compel the mmediate withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Crete in order to conciliate Greek public opinion, but some such move seems more possible now than at any

earlier stage of the crisis. The situation on the frontier, of course, continues critical, but it is felt that the greatest danger has been avoided by today's escape from an outbreak.

#### GREAT BRITAIN AND GREECE, Sir William Harcourt's Proposition

Regarding Use of British Forces. LONDON, April 6.-In the House of Commons to-day Right Hon, A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, and the government leader in the House, said that the majority refused to devote a day to debate a motion for an address to the Queen, praying that the forces of uld not be employed against the kingdom of Greece or the people of Greece, in accordance with the notice given by Sir William Harcourt, the leader of the Opposition, yesterday. The cround upon which he based his refusal

was the fact that the proposed motion was altogether too ambiguous.

Mr. Baifour added that if the Opposition would put a direct motion of want of confidence in the government, he would day for its discussion.

Sir William Harcourt then said Mr. Balfour appeared to have entirely misconstrued the intention of the motion. While he (the speaker) could not describe the motion as a vote of censure, he ex-plained that there has been such a thing as a vote of want of confidence in what was thought the government was likely to do. He added: "We hold that there is no justification for the employ-

You can't go on losing flesh under ordinary conditions without the knowledge that something is wrong, either with digestion or nutrition. If the brain and nerves are not fed, they can't work. If the blood is not well supplied, it can't travel on its life journey through the body. Wasting is tearing down; Scott's Emulsion is building up. Its first action is to improve digestion, create an appetite and supply needed nu-

trition. Book free. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

ment of the Crown forces as they are now being used. OVERTURES TO GREECE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 6.—It is reported here that the British Minister at Athens, E. H. Egerton, has been instructed by his government to make overtures to Greece, on behalf of the Powers, with a view to enabling Greece to favorably withdraw from her present position, and put an end to the existing dead-lock. If

put an end to the existing dead-lock. If Greece should reject the proposas made to her, it is believed that the foreign warships will at once establish a blockade of the Piraeus.

A protracted Cabinet conference was held at the Yildiz palace last evening, at which it was decided to send forty additional battailons of redifs (reserves) to the Greek frontier.

HILL AND CLEVELAND.

Advice He Offered. (Washington Star, Independent.) A friend of ex-Senator David B. Hill's

The Former's Early Visit and the

in conversation to-day, said: "I have never seen anywhere reference to the call which Mr. Hill made on Mr. Cleveland at the White House at the very outset of the latter's second term as President. The popular idea is that Mr. Hill was never in Mr. Cleveland's company during those four years, except on the occasion of a dinner which he attended at the White House by special invitation. But that is a mistake. Mr. Hill did call on on Mr. Cleveland early in March, 1833, for the double purpose of paying his respects and talking over the situation. I am reminded of the episode by the fact that the Republican programme of to-day follows the line of the one which, in general features, Mr. Hill occasion recommended to Mr. Cleveland.

MR. HILL'S ADVICE.

"It was on the 8th of March, I think Mr. Hill went early to avoid the rush, and succeeded. Mr. Cleveland received him in a cordial way, and for probably half an hour the two men discussed matters. They had not met before for some time, and much had occurred that was very well calculated to make a meeting rather formal. But nothing of this was observable.

Mr. Hill offered his hand with a pleasant salutation, and Mr. Cleveland grasped it with a return compliment, and then they drew up chairs for an exchange of views. "After a few pleasant commonplates, Mr. Cleveland said: They are talking about an extra session of Congress. But I don't know about that."

"This being evidently a feeler, Mr. Hill frankly responded: 'I approve of the sug-gestion, Mr. President,' he said. 'In my judgment, now is the time to act. The party has been restored to power, with instructions to do something, and it seems to me that the sooner we go about it the better. If I were in your place I'd call Congress together at once, and recom-mend a revision of the tariff, and I'd make a little tariff reform go a long way. You have all of our patronage in your hands, and, altogether, are more power-ful now than you can hope to be at any ther time during your whole four years.'

THE NEW YORK PATRONAGE. "This last sentence caused the President to arch his eyebrows. It was evident that he didn't 'know about that,' either. Still, he didn't 'know about that,' either, he didn't commit himself at all. I tened with interest to all that Mr. Hill said, and by inquiries here and there even caller otherwise would have fell at liberty

"When Mr. Hill rose to leave, he remarked: When you reach the New York patronage, Mr. President, if you should care to consult me at any time on the subject, I shall be glad to serve you. Mr. Cleveland's response to this was that he would be glad to avail himself of the would be glad to avail himself of the offer. Mr. Hill then added, with a smile. There are some people in New York who would probably advise against your doing so. Mr. Cleveland replied to this by saying: I know that but they'll not appear of producing without the dansar of producing the content of t ing: 'I know that; but they'll not ceed in making a factional President out of me.' With that the interview closed. "But did Mr. Cleveland never consult of me. with Mr. Hill about the patronage at

home?" was asked. NEVER CONSULTED HIM. "Never consulted with him about anything. The advice about the extra session went for nothing, and one of the first appointments for New York showed that Mr. Hill was not in th This was the appointment ner to be health officer of the port of New York. Mr. Hill was chairman of the Senate Committee on Immigration, and New York was the principal port and New York was the principal port in Mr. Hill's State, and yet when the appointment of Dr. Senner came in Mr. Hill was unable to answer inquiries az to who Dr. Senner was. He had to make inquiries himself in order to fin5 out. He never asked for anything, and he never got anything. Within a few months of the end of Mr. Cleveland's term, some small official in one of the upper counties of the State absconded, and Colonel Lamont asked Mr. Hill and Mr. Murphy to recommend a success The two senators were greatly amused at the request, but in good nature com-plied with it, and the man they suggested was appointed. They joked each other a good deal over the strength they showed in the home stretch." WHY HE ATTENDED THE DINNER. "What induced Mr. Hill to attend that

White House dinner?" Oh, nothing but courtesy, and the desire on his part to put a stop to talk. Many of the Senator's enemies were harping on the fact that he never went to the White House and were accusing him of sulking like a boy. So when the invitation came he accepted it. No change of relations, however, between himself and the President followed the

#### Do You Believe It?

(George Birdseye, in Boston Journal.)
That we should deem that luck's the thing
That will to us our blessing bring,
And give us honey without sting.
I don't believe it!
But that endeavor well applied,
A will that will not be denied,
Do much life's problem to decide,
I do believe it! (George Birdseye, in Boston Journal.)

That our great world, as some folks say, That our great world, as some looks say Has still grown worse from day to day, While men and morals but decay, I don't be leve it!
But that, as history will show, The "good old times" of long ago Have better grown; will better grow, I do believe it!

That we are here to sorrow born.
Are given life to live foriorn,
Have more of night-time than of morn,
I don't be-leve it!
But that a healthy, cheerful mind,
And thankful heart e'en here may find
That God means only to be kind,
I do believe it!

#### MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC, APRIL 7, 1897. PORT OF NEWPORT NEWS, APRIL 6.

(By telegraph.) ARRIVED. Steamship Capella, Galveston. SAILED.

Steamship Toarmina, Hamburg.
Steamship Capella, Bremen.
Schooner E. E. Briery, Boston.
Schooner A. B. Phillips, New Bedford.
Barge West Point, Providence.
Barge City of Atlanta, New Haven. PORT OF WEST POINT, APRIL 6, 1897. (By telegraph.) ARRIVED.

Steamship Accomack, Thompson, Nor-folk; passengers and general cargo, SAILED. Steamship Accomack, Thompson, folk; passengers and general cargo,

BOOK AND JOB WORK

NEATLY EXECUTED

DISPATCH PRINTING HOUSE

ON SCHOOL HYGIENE.

DR. R. J. PRESTON'S PAPER ON THIS IMPORTANT SUBJECT.

MANY VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS MADE

Regulations as to the Temperature of School-Rooms and the Treatment of Pupils-How They Should Exercise-When and Where.

Appended is the full text of the interesting paper on school hygiene, which was prepared by Dr. Robert J. Preston, of Marion, and read before the State Board of Health at its recent meeting. The paper contains many valuable suggestions for parents and school teachers: Children during their school years are subject to grave dangers to health. Many of these dangers are avoidable, and should be prevented. To point out some of these dangers, and how to avoid them, is the object of this paper, compiled and condensed from the best sources available on this subject.

From unhygienic conditions of the school-room and its immediate surroundings may come headache, impaired digestion, severe colds, consumption, nervous disorders, impaired eyesight, and many other serious diseases.

THE HEATING OF BUILDINGS. Proper heating and ventilation are subjects of exceeding importance, both

for comfort and for efficient work, and should receive the closest attention. Every school-room should be kept at temperature of about 68 degrees or 79 egrees Fahrenheit. This should be degrees Fahrenheit. This should be regulated by the use of a reliable thermometer, hung in every room remote from the stove or heater, and about three to five feet from the floor

Where steam or hot water heating is not available, stoves or furnaces in the basement can be made to give good re-The stove or furnace should sults. large enough to heat the room without being made red-hot, as a red-hot surface gene ates carbon-dioxide, which is a rank

The stove should be placed preferably in the northwest corner of the room, and if a furnace is used, it should be placed under the same corner and be placed under the registers placed in each angle to best registers placed in each angle to best registers placed in each angle to best secure uniform temperature. Means should be provided for drying wet feet.

MATTER OF VENTILATION. Good work cannot be done in ill-ventilated school-rooms. The teacher will be-come impatient and petulant, and the dull and listless. The air should be kept pure, free from odors, from dust, etc. While foul air is a slow poison, we must never forget that "a blast of cold air may stay like a sword." "Foul air produces listlessness in school-rooms, perhaps more than any other one cause," and "vitiated atmospheres the room furtiful of all sources of are the most fruitful of all sources of One thousand eight hundred disease.' to two thousand cubic feet of fresh air per hour should be supplied for each pupil. An open fireplace, with a sma fire burning in it, is the best means of ventilating yet devised. At stated times daily, when pupils are out, all doors and windows should be thrown open to remove all stagnant air from the schoolroom. Such an atmospheric washing should be secured, if possible, three or

on the pupils. Another plan is to enclose the stove with a cylinder of zinc; an opening in the floor underneath stove connected by a pipe with the outside air will cause a constant stream of exteral air to come in, which, being heated, will rise and be distributed throughout the room

GOOD LIGHT ESSENTIAL

Every school-room should be well-lighted. Window space should equal-one-sixth to one-ninth of the floor space. Windows should be placed on two sid of the room, and should extend to the ceiling, and not nearer than four feet of the floor. Windows should not be obstructed with curtains, flowers, or any other objects, and should be made to lower from the top, so as the better to avoid drafts on the pupils.

Pupils should not sit facing the light. Desks should be so arranged that the light comes from the left or rear of the pupils, never from the front. A dazzling or glaring light is nearly as bad as insufficient light. The walls of the schoolroom should be of a light-gray color; not white. Eye troubles have been improved and cured by a change or removal from a school building with white walls. Blackboards should never be placed between and their surfaces should be of a dull, dead black, and not glossy. AE maps, charts, and writing on black-board should be in large letters and

GARE OF THE EYES. Imperfections of eyesight develop, great measure, during the years of school life. Eye troubles are rare among school life. Eye troubles are rare among savages and those who have never been in school, while it is asserted that 68 per cent. of educated Germans over 21 years

have impaired eyes.

How are these impairments produced? 1. By using the eye too constantly at a short distance, as in reading or writing Eyes at birth are, as a rule, adapted to all distances, but by using them too much at short distances they become

 By using the eyes too constantly and too long at a time. The eyes should never be used when they ache, pain, or smart, or when vision is weak, or blurred. 3. By using the eyes when weak from sickness, especially after recovering from measles, scarlet-fever, or whooping-cough. Use at such times produces per-manent injury and many defective eyes.

4. By using the eyes in insufficient light; also in a glaring, flickering, or direct

5. By inattention to slight inflamma-tions or defects of the eyes. Such cases should receive immediate attention from the oculist, or the best physician attain-able. Colored glasses and goggles should be avoided, unless by physician's advice. also, patent eye-washes and travelling spectacle venders. is caused by the use of misfit spectacles.

The eye is too precious an organ to be trifled with. Books poorly printed, with small type, and poor paper, should

not be used.

Never read when lying down, or when the eyes are inflamed, painful or fatigued. The head should be held erect, never bending over the book.

WATER SUPPLY.

Great care should be taken in having bountiful supply of good, pure water, as growing boys and girls need much drinking water. The springs and wells, if used, should be carefully cleaned at stated periods, and no privy or cess-pool should be within two hundred feet of same. Where vestibules are furnished with washbowls and towels, each child for at feast the children of each family, as far as possible, should have his own towel and his own drinking cup, in order

ger of contagion. GENERAL CLEANLINESS, DRAIN-AGE, ETC.

to guard more securely against the dan-

Teachers should daily inspect every portion of the school premises and maintain perfect cleanliness as far as can be done; especially cellars, water-closets, urinals, etc., should receive most careful attention. Cellars should be whitewashed, water-closets or privies frequently disinfected, and cleaned, and no foul odors be permitted on the premises. e form of the earth closet in country places is much to be preferred to the dangerous privy vaults. Dry walks made of sand, cinder, or planks, should lead to the privies, or water-closets, and to

other places around the school-house, so as to avoid wet feet, a frequent cause of sickness among school children. Disease revels in dirt, dampness, and darkness. No dark, damp, musty, unhealthy cellar or closet should ever be permitted about the premises to breed sickness and pestitence among the pupils.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Contagious diseases, as small-pox chicken-pox, scarlet-fever, measles chicken-pox, scarlet-fever, measles, whooping-cough, diphtheria, itch, etc., are readily spread from pupil to pupil and from house to house through the instrumentality of the school, unless strictly guarded by rigid quarantine regulations. Epidemics often quickly die out wher schools are closed in a town or neighberhood. No pupil or teacher affected with any of the above diseases or from a family so affected should attend school until pronounced cured and free from infection or danger of communicating disease to the beautiful to the control of the contro ease to others by a medical certificate.

No teacher or pupil suffering from con sumption should be permitted to attend any school, and spitting upon the floors or in the hallways should be prohibited

of consumptive people are prolific sources of this dreaded disease.

Upon every school board a physician or health officer should be required, whose special duty should be to look atter the sanitary condition of school build ings and premises and the health of the pupils. Much can be accomplished by gaining the co-operation of parents in looking after the good health of the children; their regular habits, their habits of sleep (eight to ten hours every night),

The bacilli arising from the dried sputa

AS TO EXERCISE.

Physical exercise is healthful, and should keep pace or alternate with men-al work. Pupils need regular exercise. tal work. and so do teachers. Regular ca. and gymnastic exercises should be in every school curriculum in order to secure healthy and symmetrical development and give ease and grace of movement Children, in these exercises, should be warned and guarded against being overheated and suddenly cooling off without coats on, from sitting in drafts, from sitting or lying on damp ground, sitting in cold rooms, standing in cold winds without hats, running out during with days, getting feet or clothing wet. Indays, getting feet or clothing wet. door exercises and games should be devised for damp and rainy days.

HOURS OF STUDY. It has been truly said that the Ameri can children are overworked in schools and that their bodies suffer and their phy sical development is retarded.

Sound minds, sound morals, and sound, ealthy bodies should be in the training of the young, the high goal of ambition on the part of teachers and parents at

The number of hours in school should vary with the age of pupils. The follow-ing schedule is a wise one: Children from 7 to 8 years old may be in school two hours a day. Children from 8 to 19 years old may be

in school three to three and a half hours Children from 10 to 12 years old may be in school four to four and a half hours

e in school seven to eight hours a day. More time than this will probably be at the expense of physical health. Night study should be avoided as much as possible with growing children.

Children from 12 to 15 years old may

MISCELLANEOUS. The ears of children should never be exed or pulled, nor should children ever be struck over the head, nor on the palms of the hand with a ruler. These punishments are dangerous. Pupils should not be deprived of their meals nor of their periods of exercise and recreation.

All narcotics and stimulants, as alco-hol, tobacco, tea, coffee, etc., are inju-rious, especially to the young, and should be prohibited. Their systems require last two or three weeks under medical nourishment, not stimulation.

heart, and the nervous system.

Alcohol in all its forms is injurious. It of diseases, and for several months is

the nervous system of growing children Public schools should so educate and strong in mind and body. Public health and public education are so intimately connected and dependent upon each other it would seem that as much time, attention, and money should be expended on one as the other. What is education without health? Wisdom, strength, effectiveness, all the qualities of the sound mind depend for their highest manifestations upon the possession of a sound

This government, according to the statistics of the last decade, spent \$138,786,393 on the support of the public schools of the country. Our own State, with com-mendable pride, spends annually some-thing near a million and a half dollars on her public schools. Could not more be profitably spent on public health in order to give "mens sana in corpore san essential to productive citizenship?

### MEYER SYCLE.

Tailor-Made Ladies' Suits.

Our line of Tailor-Made Suits attests the appreciation of the shopping public. Here's a special just now. Coats of Cloth, in Blue, Brown, and Green, Checked Skiris to match. Price

We would like every one to see our stock of Shirt-Waists. We are proud of them. They are the prettiest we have ever shown. The prices are the lowest. ever shown. The prices are the lowest. Most of our styles are exclusive. Our White Walsts, with two colored collars, are dainty.
Our Well-Covered-Ground Lawn and
Percale Waists at 50c. are like most folks'

oe. quality.

Our Walsts at 75, 98c., \$1.25, \$1.48, and \$1.98 are simply lovely.

We make a specialty of a Wash Slik Walst at \$2.98.

All colors of the rainbow in Plain Taffeta Slik Ribbons, 4 and 5 inches wide, i.e., a yard.

Separate Skirts.

We manufacture our own Separate Skirts. STUDY. Can we not sell cheaper han ordinary dealers? Come, see the New Wrappers. Our New Wrappers are ready-of Per-cale, Lawns, Dimities, and Organdies.

Here's some prices:
Lawn Figured Wrappers, 45c.
Percale Wrappers, full Watteau pleat,
pretty patterns, 75c.
Lawn Wrappers, full Watteau pleat, 31.
See our \$1.25, \$1.48, and \$1.98 House

Sun Plaiting. We do Sun Plaiting and Accordeon
Plaiting at lower prices than anybody.

METER SYCLE,
Formerly Isaac Sycle & Co.,
103 cast Broad street,
ap 7-2t

Next Corner First.

A CALLED CONVOCATION OF

WASHINGTON ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, No. 9, will be held at Masonic Temple on WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7 o'clock, April 7, 1897. Members of sister chapters and visiting companions are cordially invited to be order of the M. E. H. Priest

R. B. SNEAD, Secretary. ap 7-1t

Cards, Bili-Heads, Statements, Letter-Heads, Note-Heads, Circulars, Handbills, Dodgers, etc., printed by the Dispatch Company at low prices. Will give you good work at same prices you pay for inferior work. Send us your orders, and we will guarantee satisfaction in every particular.

### IS CUT DOWN YOUNG.

MR. GEORGE BEN, STACY PASSES AWAY AT THIRTY.

CAREER GAVE PROMISE OF SUCCESS.

Was a Business-Man of Sterling Qualities and Quite Popular in Society-Death Here of a Prominent Citizen of Prince Edward.

Mr. George Ben. Stacy, whose extrema illness had been noticed in the Dispatch, died early yesterday morning at his home, No. 312 east Franklin street. The announcement of his all too prema-

ture demise came upon the community with a peculiar sense of grief, for a. though it was recognized as inevitable, and likely to occur at any moment during the last four days, the passing of one ap universally liked, and one before whom a vista of the brightest possibilities appeared to stretch, could not but touch a chord of tenderest sympathy and regret Mr. Stacy was 30 years old hat February. His brief career has been crowded

with interesting incidents, and has been no less distinguished in his business life than during his residence at college. He had a multitude of friends. His disposition was so bright that he was welcomed and loved wherever he went. SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Mr. Stacy was born in Richmond February 20, 1867. His parents were George P. and Lucy D. Stacy. His early years were passed in the city, and his education was finished at Bethany College, in His first experience in business was in

his father's furniture store, and later, when his father died, he started a factory for the manufacture of bedding. In this venture he was very successful, and was engaged up to the time of his last serious illness.

The seeds of the fatal disease were sown twelve years ago at college. Stacy had been playing foot-ball, after the game he rested for some time lying upon the ground. Ever since that time he had been a martyr to rheama-tism, and had suffered one or two violent

attacks each year. It weakened heart, and at last attacked it; this duced partial paralysis, and in this state Mr. Stacy had lingered since Priday last, Since last November, when he was seized with the grip, his health had been fall-ing, but he had not been confined to his bed for more than two weeks. Mr. Stacy is survived by his mother

two sisters—Mrs. J. William Jefferson, of Louisville, Ky., and Miss Louise Stacy—and one brother, Mr. C. S. Stacy. of Charleston, W. Va.

His relatives were all at his bedship when he passed away, and his end was perfectly serene and calm.

THE FUNERAL. The funeral will take place at 4 o'clock spossible with growing children. Research noon periods are important for st and recreation, and should not be mitted. Children should not enter by Rev. Dr. Jabez Hall. The pall-bearschool at too early an age. Healthy children at 7 or 8 years of age; those not kinson, Jr., E. D. Christian, Jr., W. H. Palmer, Jr., Percy Bosher, John Currie Jordon Leake, George H. Gibson, Saun ders Hobson, Dr. Stuart McGuire. Hono-rary-Messrs, Ashton Starke, Thomas B. Scott, Rufus Yarbrough, Barrett Syd-

nor, John D. Potts, Thomas Hundley and Charles Hurkamp

Death of Mr. Edward T. Clarke. Mr. Edward T. Clarke, a well-known and highly-esteemed citizen of Prince Edward county, died yesterday afternoon in this city, where he had been for the The baneful cigarette is producing untold injury to the rising generation, and
should be abolished by law. Tobacco effects harmfully the general nutrition of
the whole body, especially the eye, the
heart, and the nervous system.

Mr. Clark had been a great sufferer for
the last year or two from a complication. the last year or two from a con

can produce temporary insanity and grave disorders of the whole system. Strong tea Deceased was a native and Deceased was a native and life-long and coffee impair digestion and injure resident of Prince Edward, and no man in the county enjoyed to a greater degree the confidence and esteem of the people among whom he lived. He was one o the most successful farmers in his fec-tion of the State, and was a man of influence in the community. He was a typical Virginian, a man of the highes integrity, a devout Christian, as gentle and tender as a woman, yet unswerving in his devotion to principle and duty. He had been an active and zealous member of Sandy-River Baptist church from earl

> Mr. Clarke belonged to one of the best known families of the State. He was 65 years old, and though never robust, had led an active life until stricken down by disease. He leaves a wife, whose life was wrapped up in his, but no children. His only brother is Mr. Willie Clarke. Commissioner of the Revenue of Prince Edward county. He was an uncle of Messra. Thomas E, and Samuel E. Wood on and Mrs. E. Morrissette, of this city Ouring his last days Mr. Clarke had he

> ife and brother with him. The remains will be taken to Prince Edward to-day via the 9 A. M. train over the Norfolk and Western railroad, and the interment will be made this afternoon

## in the churchyard at Rice's Depot,

DEATHS. DONAHOE.-Died, at the residence of her parents, 1333 west Chry street, Miss KATE DONAHOE, in the 26th year of

Funeral will take place from Clay-Street Methodist Episcopal church TO-DAY (Wednesday) at 4 P. M. Friends and acquaintances invited to attend Interment will take place at Rive

View Cemetery. Hampton, Fredericksburg, and Ashland papers please copy.

POINDEXTER.—Died, yesterday morning, at \$30 o'clock, Mrs. MARTHA POINDEXTER, a well-known citizen to all the community. Her funeral will take place from the First Baptist church at 3 o'clock P. M.

THURSDAY. Friends and acquaintances invited to attend. She leaves four daughters and one sun to mourn their loss.

STACY.-Died, at the residence of his mother, 313 east Franklin street, Tuesday morning, April 6th, at 5:12 A. M., GEORGE BEN, STACY, in the 31st year

of his age. Funeral from Seventh-Street Christian church TO-DAY (Wednesday) at 4 P. M-Friends and acquaintances are invited to

> Gone Home. (Norfolk Virginian.)

Died, at Bowling Green, Caroline county, Va., on Saturday last, Mrs. Marsas ret Caroline Jameson, wife of Mr. Smith 8. Nottingham, and mother of Mr. S. Nottingham, the senior editor of the Norfolk Landmark. Mrs. Nottingham had reached the advanced age of 76 years, and from early childhood the beauty of her Christian life was known to all.

Ever ready to answer the Master's call, she murmured not when the summons came, but laying her burden down, went straight from earth to Heaven, her spirit returning to the bosom of God, who gave

To sorrowing relations and friends

the Virginian extends its deepest sympathy. But words are of little avail in deep an affliction. Only time and umble resignation to the will of the Heavenly Father, who has called unto Himself His beloved servant, can bring them the consolation they so much need.

Orders for printing sent to the Dispatch Company will be given prompt attention, and the style of work and prices will be sure to please you.